REMARKS/ARGUMENTS:

Amendments

Independent claims 1, 8, 15, 22, 32 have been amended.

Independent claims 42 and 49 were previously amended.

All dependant claims have been cancelled.

Rejections under 35 USC §103

The examiner's reasoning behind the rejections in the 11/25/2008 Office Action is that "the portion selected for preview" in Petropoulos is equivalent to "the query 'calibrated' by a logical rule" in the present application (Office Action, Page 3, Para. 2). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The claims have been amended. The amended Claims have more specific limitations. The present invention involves natural language segmenting technology of the first language. It is in the field of cross-language annotation, not necessary within same language information access, better, improved and specialized. Natural language conversion algorithm is involved, not just fields, records... Some involve "if ... then ..." rules, valance rules, etc. Petropoulos is in non-natural-language translation arena. The annotation method according to this application provides for immediacy, with immediate entry, not necessary the involvement of contextuality. The method allows for on-the-fly hard-wired advertising write-up, not in a maze of machine data storage. It is especially

useful for renewing single ad campaign by layman. Furthermore, the method according to the present application is useful at point-of-sales in Internet, helps with foreign language sales and commerce, domestically and internationally. Petropoulos is comparatively more about same natural language machine accessibility, in easier machine accessibility that prior art in his domain. The invention according to the present application is further in immediacy of ad write-up, cross-language ease of accessibility, if same language, trans-dialectal/variant accessibility.

To make further clarification, detailed comparisons should be made.

(1) Screen-scraping a segment of text

The Examiner cited Petropoulos Col. 3, line 64- Col. 4 line 19 as reference against the feature of "screen-scraping a segment of text" in the present application.

Petropoulos reads:

[II. Mouse-over Creates Preview

*Referring back to search-result page 59 as a whole, recall that this is a result returned after a user has performed a search on the term "Jet." The user must then analyze those results and will typically do so using the combinations of keystrokes and the pointer tool. A feature of the current invention is that the user is shown preview information when the mouse pointer 52 navigates or passes over a defined area such as first defined area 60, second defined area 61, or other defined areas 62, 64, 66, 67, 68 (Hereinafter, the action of navigating or passing the mouse pointer over a region is referred to as a "mouse-over"). **The defined areas are program-designated (perhaps with JavaScript) areas on results page 59. While these defined areas could be made visible, they are generally invisible to the user.** In one embodiment, upon a pre-defined placement or action of the pointer (e.g. a mouse-over), instructions are sent to the user's web browser to automatically open an embedded preview window and render the relevant contextual information inline with the user's results. In various implementations of the invention,*

defined areas may be in any shape or size, located anywhere on the page and may be configured by a programmer, the user, or any process with sufficient access to the system.]

In Petropoulos, to get the preview information, the mouse pointer must be associated with "defined areas" which are program-designated (perhaps with JavaScrip) areas. However, in the present application, a callout can be presented without "defined areas" which are program-designated (perhaps with JavaScrip) areas. In other words, the present application does not require defined areas, and "said segment of text being adjacent to, or overlaid by, the user's pointer" (Claim 1) is NOT pre-defined, visible or invisible, as suggested in Petropoulos.

(2) Calibrating a segment of text into a query according to rules

The Examiner cited Petropoulos Col. 4, lines 20-45 as reference against the "calibrating" feature of the present application.

Petropoulos Col. 4, lines 20-45:

[III. Many Types Of Preview Information

Differing implementations of the invention allow for virtually any type of preview information to be shown to the user. The preview information shown when there is a mouse-over of defined area 60 will generally be intuitively related to the page content surrounding defined area 60. For example a mouse-over defined area 60, might cause display of the actual content or the web page referred by or associated with first result 53 (such as web page 57).

Rather than displaying the actual content referred by and associated with a result, the same mouse-over might cause the system to display information merely related to the actual content of web page 57. For example, related preview information may include web pages with relevant and similar content to web page 57. In addition, related

information may also include a list of URLs representing all or some of the links contained or identified in web page 57. Similarly, related information might include a list of URLs of either (i) web pages that link to web page 57 or (ii) the entire website that web page 57 resides in. With respect to URLs used as preview information, in some embodiments of the invention these URLs will function as links. Furthermore, in order to reduce the appearance of aesthetic information overload, a user or programmer may control the maximum number of URLs displayed in a single preview.]

Clearly, Petropoulos does not teach the step to calibrate the screen-scraped segment of text into a standard query for translation according to one or more logic, linguistic and/or grammatical rules. Petropoulos only teaches that when there is a mouse-over of a defined are 60, the system will show preview information such as URLs or links etc. Rather than displaying the actual content referred by and associated with a result, the same mouse over might cause the system to display information merely related to the actual content of web page 57.

(3) The length of the segment

The examiner cited Petropoulos Col. 6, lines 60-67 as reference against the automatic adjustment of the segment of text according to logic and/or linguistic rules.

Petropoulos, Col. 6, lines 60-67:

[The invention contemplates that two or more previews may be used with the same result. Referring again to FIG. 1, the result 56 is partly co-located with both defined area 66 and defined area 62. The invention provides that mousing-over each defined area will produce a different preview result, for example different types of preview information (discussed above) or different mechanism for the presentation of the preview.]

Petropoulos' system can display multiple preview windows. But the multiple-windows feature does not suggest the automatic adjustment of the segment of text according to logic and/or linguistic rules as taught in the present application.

(4) The callout

The Examiner cited Petropoulos Col. 4, lines 1-19 as reference against the elastic dynamically associated with the mouse-pointer disclosed in the present application.

[... ... In one embodiment, upon a pre-defined placement or action of the pointer (e.g. a mouse-over), instructions are sent to the user's web browser to automatically open an embedded preview window and render the relevant contextual information inline with the user's results. In various implementations of the invention, defined areas may be in any shape or size, located anywhere on the page and may be configured by a programmer, the user, or any process with sufficient access to the system.]

It must be noted that in Petropoulos, the visible or invisible defined areas may be in any shape or size. But the "preview window" is embedded, and is to be opened by the web browser. In the present application, the callout is adaptive according to the content to be displayed. As it is defined in the Specification, the term "adaptive" means elastic, flexible, scalable, automatically adjusted, to fit the content to be displayed (Application, Page 10, L5-10).

(5) Adaptability of the callout

The Examiner cited Petropoulos Col. 6, lines 22-29 as reference against the adaptability feature disclosed in the present application.

Petropoulos Col. 6, lines 22-29:

[Accordingly, in various embodiments, the invention may be deployed such that a user or a programmer may select one or more of the following: location of the defined area (either as a technical location on the page or by relation to visible text or graphics on the page); size of the defined area; and which type of preview information to associate with the each defined area.]

This is about the location of the "defined area". It does not suggest that the "callout is adaptive to fit the textual information therein." The callout in the present application is like a bubble. When the query and its translation (and/or even other reading aid information) are very short, the callout or the bubble is relatively small; otherwise, it can be relatively large (Specification, Page 10, L5-12). Petropoulos Col. 6, lines 22-29 does not suggest the adaptability feature.

(6) The dynamic association of the callout with the mouse pointer

Petropoulos Col. 8, lines 38-51 was cited as reference against the feature of the dynamic association of the callout with the mouse pointer.

Petropoulos Col. 8, lines 38-51:

[Referring now to FIG. 3, first result 350 corresponds with defined area 354 and preview icon 355. When the mouse pointer is over defined area 354, floating preview window 358 appears and displays whatever preview information has been defined. Floating preview window 358 may cover the webpage portions below it (presumably) second through fifth results in this case] either completely, in opaque fashion or semi-translucent fashion. The invention contemplates that a semi-translucent window would allow the user to simultaneously see the information in the window and below the window on the webpage.]

This paragraph does not suggest the dynamic feature represented by (1) the "callout is dynamically associated with the user's pointer", (2) the "callout is adaptive to fit the textual information therein", and (3) the "callout comprises a tail which approximately overlaps with the user's pointer".

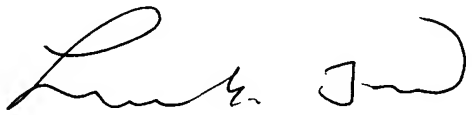
Because Petropoulos did not teach or suggest the claimed features described above, neither KING nor CARR renders the present invention obvious. The Applicant respectfully request that the 35 USC §103 rejections be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Applicant considers the present invention to be distinguished from the art of record. Accordingly, Applicant earnestly solicits the Examiner's withdrawal of the rejections raised in the above referenced Office Action, such that a Notice of Allowance is forwarded to Applicant, and the present invention is therefore allowed to issue as a United States patent.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: February 25, 2009



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